- 1. Zhurablovk. [sic] was created around an old Czarist settlement and was under the administrative supervision of Novobrack [sic]. The entire area contained 13,000 hectares of land of which only 3,000 were under tillage.
- 2. Each kolkhoznik, or where two families lived in one dwelling, had a small barnyard attached to the house for a pig or several chickens. However those who kept chickens had to submit aspecified amount of eggs to the kolkhoz administration as a tax. If the hens were not laying, then the chickens were confiscated. The same applied to pigs. Also a specified percentage of fat and meat had to be submitted when the pig was slaughtered. If there was a litter, a kolkhoznik had to feed them until they were eight months old and then had to give them to the authorities.
- 3. In order to make ends meet, the entire family had to work in the fields. Those who had children would enter them into a children's home where several women took care of them throughout the day. The children were also kept in such a home because they lacked proper clothing and shoes.
- 4. Once a year a kolkhoznik was allowed to go to a state store and purchase (if he had the money) one shirt, one pair of trousers, and occasionally, material for womens clothing. He was also allowed to purchase one pair of shoes every two years. These had pig skin uppers and had rubber soles and heels. Since they did not last very long, a kolkhoznik would often make his own shoes, using cloth or felt tops and wooden soles.
- in Zhurablovka, each kolkhoznik was allowed to keep one cow. Because the authorities requested a high quota of butter and milk, the kolkhoznik soon destroyed the cow for meat.
- the following sketches /See Enclosure A & Enclosure B7 to which the following legends apply: (The street and river dimensions are approximate. The locations of the buildings and homes are accurate).

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Legend See Enclosure A7

- 1. Meeting Hall, also used for all social occasions and theatrical
- Largest brick building in Zhurablovka, contains rayon office and
- Hospital.
- Restaurant in Zburablovka for everyones use.
- 6. General Goods Store.
- 7. Police station containing jail and NKVD section.
- 8. Doctor's office and first aid station.
- 9. Repair garage for tractors and machinery.

Legend /See Enclosure B/

- 1. Barnyard for pigs and chickens.
- 2. Kolkhoz headquarters and office of Party secretary.
- 3. General goods store.
- 4. Meeting Hall, also used for all social occasions and theatrical
- 5. Day home for children of field and kolkhoz workers.
- 6. Stores for kolkhozniks who worked in the fields. It sold bread, flour, salt, sometimes sheep fat, on occasion meat (once a month
- 7. Wheat storage grainery, could store only 1/10 of wheat harvested.
- 8. Grain storage for other than wheat (oats, barley, rye and corn).
- 9. Stable for working cattle (oxen) and horses.
- 10. Flour mill (wind operated).
- 11. Cemetery (all crosses were destroyed, only upright markers remain).
- Dairy and creamery. Kolkhozniks could obtain only skimmed milk. Whole milk, cream and butter was shipped elsewhere.
- 13. Wooden bridges 15 jurds long. The bridges were destroyed each spring by ice formation. In summer the river was only 6" deep & 4 yds. wide.
- 14. Doctor's office and first aid station.

ENCLOSURE A: Sketch of Zhurablovka Rayon Center. B: Sketch of Wovobrack Kolkhoz Center.

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